

**FIG.1**

The diagram illustrates a hydraulic shift control circuit (11) and a transmission controller (12). The transmission controller (12) includes a pressure control section (12a) and a shift control section (12b). Various sensors provide input to the controller: an oil temperature sensor (18) providing (TMP), a primary pulley rotation sensor (13) providing (Npri), a secondary pulley rotation sensor (14) providing (Nsec), and an accelerator opening degree sensor (16) providing (APO). An inhibitor switch (17) provides a selected range signal. The pressure control section (12a) outputs a pressure signal (Psec) to the hydraulic circuit. The shift control section (12b) outputs a target shift speed (12a) to the pressure control section. The hydraulic circuit (11) consists of a step motor (27) connected to a primary pulley chamber (2b) and a secondary pulley chamber (2c). The primary pulley chamber (2b) is connected to a pressure reducing valve (24a) and a pressure regulator valve (23a). The secondary pulley chamber (2c) is connected to a pressure reducing valve (24b) and a pressure regulator valve (23b). The pressure reducing valves (24a, 24b) output pressures (Ppri) and (Psec) respectively. The pressure regulator valves (23a, 23b) output pressures (PL) and (Psec) respectively. The pressure (Psec) is also output from the pressure control section (12a).

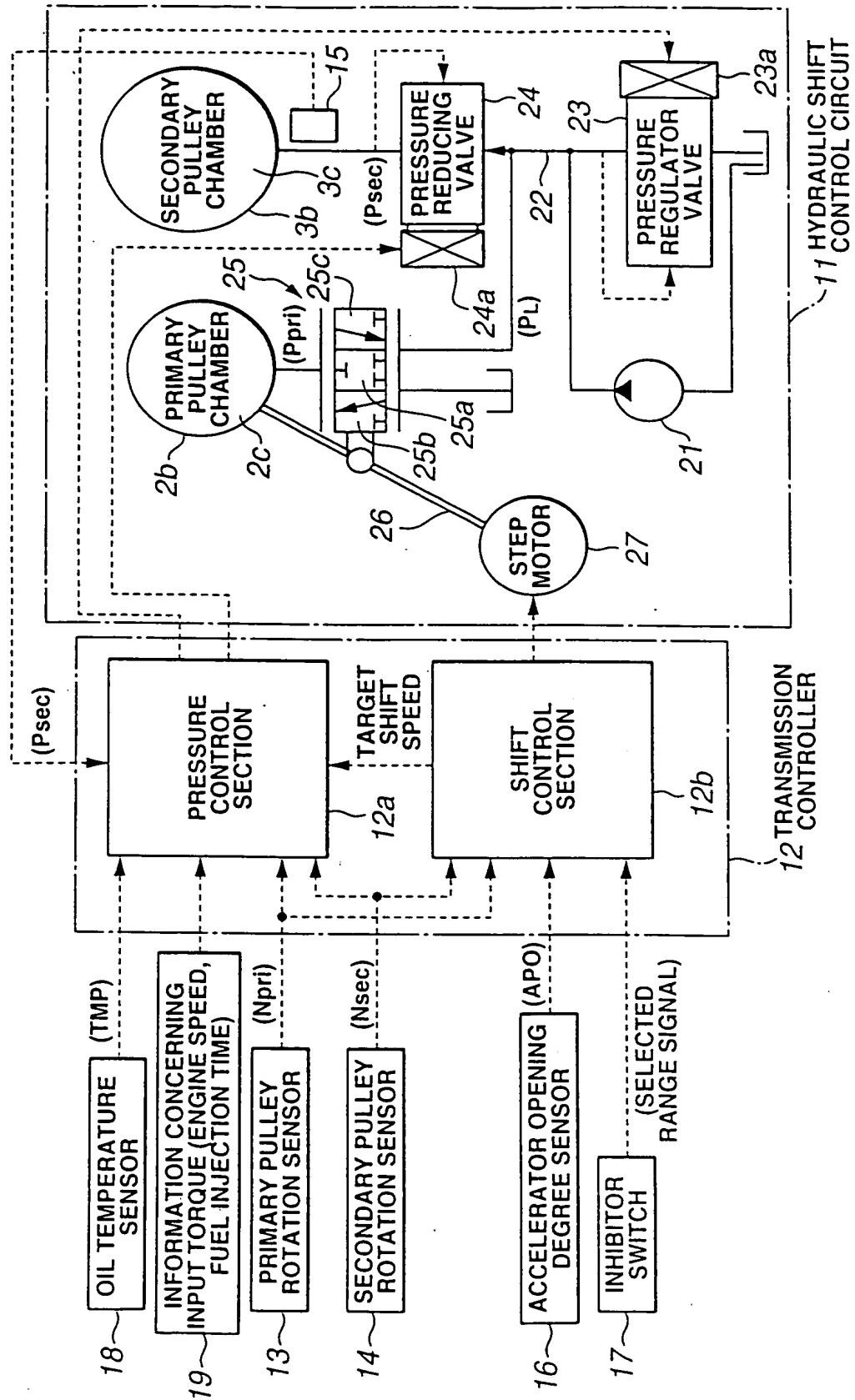
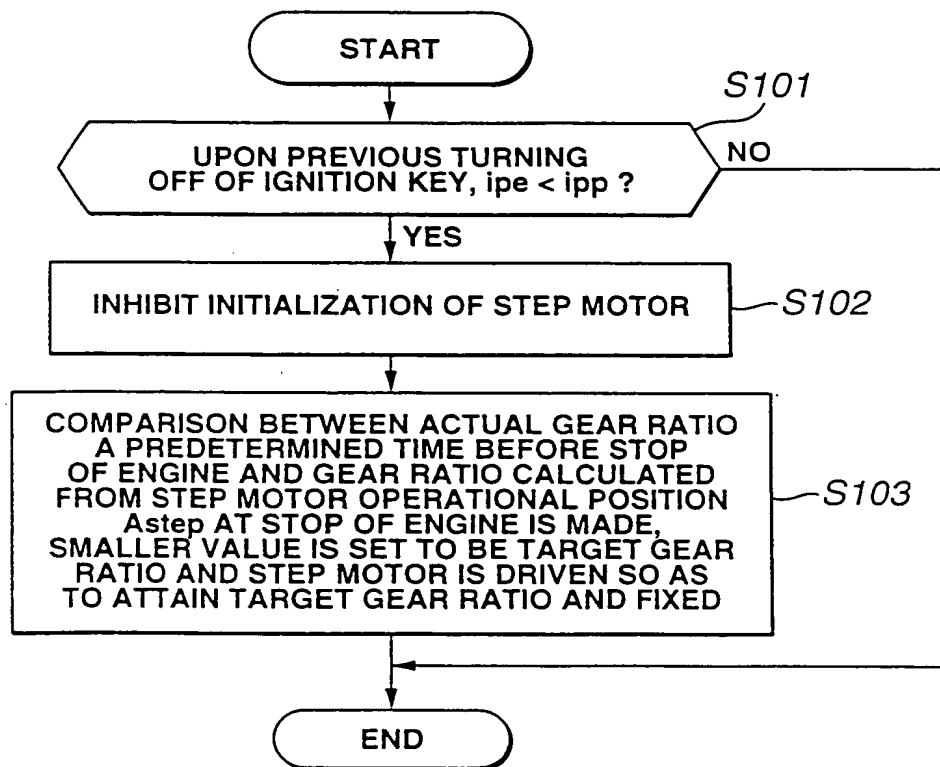


FIG.3



# FIG.4

